

PROPOSALS

Offered for the

Trade in America £5.

Sugar Planters REDRESS,

AND FOR

REVIVING

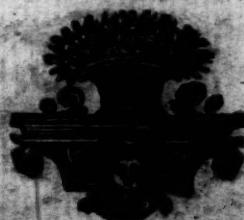
THE

British SUGAR COMMERCE.

In a further LETTER

From a GENTLEMAN of Barbadoes,

To his FRIEND in London.

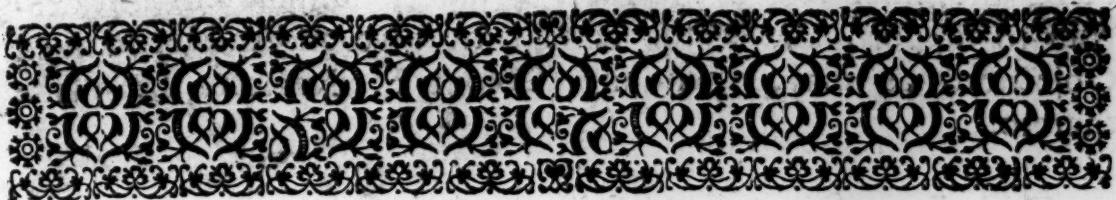


LONDON,

Printed for J. WILFORD, behind the Chapter-House St. Paul's
Church-Yard. M.DCC.XXXIII.



11.000.00



PROPOSALS

OFFERED FOR

The Sugar Planters Redress, &c.

Barbadoes, October 25. 1732.

SIR,



S the Dispute between the Sugar Islands and Northern Colonies is not yet over, and finding the British Sugar Commerce is near brought to its lowest Ebb, from the present Prices of Sugar in Great Britain, which will not near bear the Charges of making it, under our present Circumstances, after paying Duty, Freight, and Port Charges; I cannot avoid troubling you once more upon this Subject, and could wish every true Briton would put his Hand to the Oar, and thereby save us from the Storm which threatens us with immediate Destruction.

I SHALL, for my Part, take this Opportunity of offering a few Things to your Consideration, which I shall reduce to three General Propositions, necessary, as I apprehend, to our keeping the

Sugar Trade in our Hands ; or at least, to the preventing it from being altogether lost to the *British* Nation. These I shall endeavour to support, and at the same time give an Answer to such Objections as may, with any Colour of Reason, be made thereto.

THE Propositions are as follow ; (*viz.*)

I. THAT Liberty be given to Export Sugar from the *British* Plantations directly to Foreign Markets, in *British* Ships navigated according to Law, paying * the like Duties that are now paid in the Plantations upon Exporting their Sugar from one Plantation to another, or such Duties as Foreigners now pay in the like Case ; or rather no Duties at all.

II. THAT no Foreign Sugar, Penneles, Rum, Spirits, Melasses or Syrup, be imported into *Ireland* without being first imported into *Great Britain*.

III. THAT no Foreign Sugar, Penneles, Rum, Spirits, Melasses or Syrup, be imported into any of the *British* Plantations in *America* ; or that such Duties be paid on Importation of those Species into the Plantations as are now paid on the Importation of the like Species of Foreign Growth into *Great Britain*.

As to the first Proposition, there are two Instances which have been lately tried, and are attended with such good Effects, as to administer some Hopes, that the *British* Legislature may be induced to interpose in behalf of a Trade that is very beneficial in itself to *Great Britain*, and is also the greatest and surest Support to the whole *British Empire in America*.

* In *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands* they pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in Specie.

Brown and *Muscovado* Sugar pay 18 d. for every 112 lb. in the Plantations.

All the Duty paid in *England* is drawn back, upon exporting, to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt.

THE first Instance is, the like Liberty the *French* have had ever since the Year 1726. whereby their Sugar Trade is enlarged so as to spare Sugar to all the *British Colonies* and *Ireland*, after supplying *Old France* in a greater Plenty than ever, as well as Foreign Markets, and also the *London Market*, by way of our own Plantations, which gives an Additional Vent to Foreign Produce.

THE second Instance is, the Liberty the Province of *Carolina* has had ever since the Year 1730, as to the Exportation of its Staple Commodity, *Rice*; whereby the Rice Trade has been saved, and the *British* Shipping and Navigation has been already greatly increased, without any real Prejudice to the Revenue.

IT is however objected, That this Liberty of a direct Exportation will make the Sugar Colonies less dependant on their Mother Country, and diminish the Imports of Sugar into *Great Britain*, whereby the Customs, the Factors Commissions, the Fees and Perquisites of Custom-house Officers, and the Freight Ships employed in that Trade may be abated.

THAT it will raise the Price of Sugar in *Great Britain*, and be a sort of a Tax upon all her Subjects, to the sole Benefit of the Sugar Planters.

THAT the *British Plantations* do not produce Sugar enough to supply *Great Britain* and the other *British Dominions*, and have to spare for Foreign Ports; and if they should produce more, that *Great Britain* ought to be the Mart or Staple of the Sugar Trade, and that all Sugars should be first imported into that Kingdom in order to pay Duty, Freight, and Port Charges, to the Advancement of its Trade, Navigation and Revenue.

IN answer to these Objections, I shall observe, That it is very apparent the *French* Sugar Colonies are now no less dependant on their Mother Country, since they had the Liberty here proposed for the *British* Subject, than they were before such Liberty was given them; altho' it is certain that they are thereby grown much more wealthy and powerful: On the other hand, they take off

off much more of the Manufactures of *Old France*, employ more of her Ships, and import more Sugar into that Kingdom, and elsewhere, than ever they did before: They are now able to employ and maintain more Hands, plant more Land, and to choose their Market for their Produce, without carrying it first to *Old France*, as they formerly used to do, greatly to their Disadvantage; which being properly represented to their Sovereign, they had soon the Remedy they now enjoy.

IT is well known that the Rice Trade was near lost to the British Nation, and that the Province of *Carolina* was brought to a very low Ebb: But when that Province had such a Liberty of Exportation given them by an Act of the British Parliament, their Case soon alter'd, and that Trade is now revived and secured, more British Ships are employed thereby than ever, and People are flocking thither from all Parts: Notwithstanding which, that Commodity is now as cheap, or cheaper, in *Great Britain* than it was before that Liberty was given, and is imported into that Kingdom, as I am informed, in as great a Plenty as it was about the time of passing that Act, whereby the Customs, and other Advantages to *Great Britain* and her Subjects, are no ways abated, while the Province of *Carolina* is encreasing and flourishing, to the great Benefit of her Mother Kingdom.

THIS would certainly be the Case with the British Sugar Islands in a very short Space of Time, were they encouraged by a more extensive Vend of their Produce.

AND here I beg Leave to insert a Paragraph of a Treatise printned in London in the Year 1731. entituled, *The Present State of the British Sugar Colonies consider'd*; which runs thus: " Every Country requires a profitable Vend for its Commodities; such a Vend will encourage more People; more People will beget a greater Produce; a greater Produce will beget more Riches; and all these will establish a greater Power, which will of course overcome a less. This Maxim the French have steadily pursued, and their Sugar Colonies are thereby enabled to make ample Retaliation to their Mother Country.

THERE cannot surely be a greater Absurdity than to say or think, that *Great Britain* can now be the Staple or Mart of the Sugar Trade to supply Foreign Markets, while the *French* go directly to Foreign Ports with their Sugar, without the Risque and Charge of a double Voyage: By this, they can afford to sell their Sugar at Foreign Markets 10 per Cent. cheaper than the *London* Market, and yet gain 15 or 20 per Cent. over the *British* Sugar Planter, as is plainly set forth in the before mentioned Treatise; which Difference alone in Trade, will soon overset any Competitor, either publick or private.

THE Duties on Sugar now propos'd to be paid to the Crown, will amount to more than what would be left to the Crown, could the *British* Subject possibly keep that most beneficial Branch of Commerce, the supplying Foreign Markets with Sugar as formerly they used to do: But were these Duties to be entirely dropt, or not insisted upon, it would be such an Encouragement to our Sugar Planters, as to enable them, with such a direct Exportation, soon to make ample Retaliation to their Mother Kingdom, in defiance of all the Arts and Contrivances of any Foreign Power.

THE second Proposition is, That no Foreign Sugar, Puckles, Rum, Spirits, Melasles, or Syrup, be imported into *Ireland* without being first imported into *Great Britain*.

Now to this it is objected by the *Irish*, That they are already too much cramp't in their Trade, and think it a Hardship to be debarr'd from Importing those Foreign Species directly into their Ports, which they receive from Foreigners, in return for their Beef, Pork, Herrings, Butter, and other Produce that they may export from *Ireland* to the Foreign Sugar Plantations.

To which I answer: The *British* Sugar Planters, with more Reason, think it a Hardship that they should be compelled to carry their Produce first to *Great Britain*, and there pay Duty, Freight, and Port Charges, amounting to near 30 per Cent. upon the first Cost, before they can carry it to the Kingdom of *Ireland*,

and

and that that Kingdom should, at the same time, be supplied with the like Species of Foreign Growth, without being first imported into *Great Britain*.

IT is surely for the true Interest of *Great Britain* to have this Trade regulated, and more particularly for *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Glasgow*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Whitehaven*, *Biddeford*, the *Welsh Coast*, *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Falmouth*, *Topsham*, *Poole*, and other Western Ports, with all their Dependencies; who would thereby have the greatest Share in the Benefits that would arise from this Branch of Trade, by importing Sugar from the Plantations, in return for their Manufactures, and exporting them in their own Vessels, and thereby supply the Kingdom of *Ireland* with Sugar, which is now introduced thither in great Quantities, under the Denomination of *Penneles*, and otherwise, directly from the Foreign Plantations.

BUT however, I will submit it, Whether it would not be better for *Ireland* and all the *British* Plantations, together with *Great Britain*, were *British* Sugars permitted, as formerly, to be imported directly from the Plantations into *Ireland* in Ships navigated according to Law, paying certain Duties there, or in the Plantations.

I AM now come to the third Proposition, which is, That no Foreign Sugar, *Penneles*, Rum, Spirits, Melasses, or Syrups, be imported into any of the *British* Plantations in *America*: Or, that such Duties be paid on Importation of those Foreign Species into the Plantations, as are now paid on the Importation of the like Species of Foreign Growth into *Great Britain*.

IT is objected,

THAT the prohibiting of those Species of Foreign Growth from being Imported into the *British* Colonies will put the *French* upon carrying those Goods in their own Ships to the Support of their Northern Colonies, and of their *Indian* Trade and Fishery; that they will supply the *British* Fishery with *French* Rum from *Cape-Briton*, cheaper than will be done

done with *British* Rum; as has already been the Practice; and that they will take Lumber from their own Northern Colonies; by all which they will increase their Navigation and Power in that Part of the World.

THAT it will oblige Foreigners to send a great Quantity of those Species to *Europe* in their own Ships, whereby they will have the Benefit of that Navigation, and glut Foreign Markets, and thereby undersell the *British* Subject.

THAT it will ruin the Farmers on the Continent; be a Prejudice to the *New-England* Shipping and Navigation; destroy 300 Sail of Ships, and lose 3000 Seamen now employed in that Trade.

THAT the Northern Colonies, containing upwards of 500,000 white People, all *British* Subjects, cannot subsist without a Trade with the *French* and *Dutch* Sugar Colonies, and Foreign Melasses, with which they make Beer and Puddings, and use it with Bacon and Eggs, and must perish without it, as the *British* Islands do not make enough for all those Uses; nor can they make Returns to *England* for one Half of the Manufactures they receive from thence, nor support their Fisheries without that Trade.

THAT it will raise the Price of Melasses and Rum, in favour of the Sugar Planter, to the Prejudice of the Subjects of the Northern Colonies, and particularly of the Fishery in the Western Ocean.

To all which Objections I beg Leave to answer and observe, That if the Crown of *Great Britain* could be always sure of having Liberty from the *French* and *Dutch*, for the *British* Subjects for ever to continue the Trade that is now carried on between the *British* Colonies and the *French* and *Dutch* Plantations, and always to command Melasses from thence, the *New England* Arguments in favour of that Trade might indeed carry some Weight as to some of the Northern Colonies, but not in the least as to the true Interest of *Great Britain*, because the Foreign

Plantations, the *British* Northern Colonies, and Foreign Navigation and Power would be thereby increasing, while the *British* Sugar Colonies, and consequently *Great Britain's* Navigation and Power would at the same time be declining.

But suppose the Crown of *Great Britain* cannot always have that Liberty, nor her Subjects have Melasses and Rum from thence in Peace or War, then these *New-England* Arguments must tend to their own Destruction, as they lay the Northern Colonies cannot subsist without that Trade, and that their whole Being depends upon it: For it cannot be denied, that if those Northern Colonies cannot subsist without that Trade and the Assistance of Foreign Powers, and that those Foreign Powers will not assist them at all; and perhaps at a Time when the *British* Colonies will be less capable of assisting them than they are now, that they must be entirely undone, unless they become dependent on some other Power; and thereby become incapable, or unwilling, to pay what they may at such an unlucky Juncture owe to *Great Britain*.

THE *French* will soon fling up the *British* Dependency and Trade, when once they are able to shift for themselves, which will be the Case very soon, if they continue to receive the Benefit of this Northern Trade, by which they have already bought so many *New-England* Ships with their Melasses and Rum, as to lower their Freight from the *French* Islands to *Europe* above 40 per Cent. since that Trade was set on foot, and will soon bring themselves on a Par with the *British* Subject, as to the Freight Article, if this Trade continues, more especially as to the Vent of the before mentioned Species, and the supplying them with Shipping upon such easy Terms. That Article of Freight was, and still is, one of the greatest Advantages the *Britons* have over the *French*, as Sugar, Rum and Melasses are bulky Commodities, and are generally carried long Voyages; and coarse Sugars and Melasses cannot now, at their present Prices in *Europe*, be carried thither at the old accustomed Freight formerly given to *French* Shipping, nor with any Advantage even at the Freight they pay now.

WHEN the French Sugar Colonies are once well fix'd, their Navigation increased, and their Sugar Commerce more advanced, it is to be feared, they will encourage their spare Hands to go to their own Northern Colonies, in like Manner as they now do to their Sugar Colonies, and leave our Northern Colonies to shift for themselves, with our decay'd Sugar Plantations, and be glad to have Rum from Cape *Briton*, or any where else.

THE North-American Distillers are great Sticklers against this Prohibition, as they have now a great Number of Still-houses at *Boston*, and other Parts of the Northern Colonies, and manufacture great Quantities of foreign Melasses into a Kind of Rum, worse than French Rum, with which they supply the Fisheries and Indian Trade, and also *Pensilvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, who were formerly supplied from our Sugar Islands, with good wholesome Rum, made with the Juice of the Sugar-cane and fresh Melasses, altho' they did not then make near so much as they do now. This Manufactory interferes with the Manufactures, Trade, and Navigation of Great Britain to a great Degree, as it baulks the British Sugar Planter from planting more Land, and taking off from Great Britain greater Quantities of her Manufactures, and employing more of her Shipping in the several Branches of Trade that depend on the British Sugar Plantations; and thereby our Commerce is straitned, while the French and Dutch Sugar-planters increase their Plantations, and take off more of their Home Manufactures.

THERE is Land and good Soil enough in the British Sugar Plantations to supply all the Northern Colonies with a sufficient Quantity of Melasses, Rum, and Sugar at reasonable Rates, and all Europe besides, *were they encouraged, as they ought to be.*

THE Farmers on the Continent would then be supply'd with as much British Melasses, as they could want, and could vend the Fruits of their Labour and Industry for the Improvement of British Soil instead of foreign Soil and Power.

THE 300 Sail of Ships, and 3000 Seamen, now said to be employed in that Trade, would then be employed to the Benefit of *Great Britain* and her Subjects, instead of that of foreign States.

THE 500,000 white People on the Continent would then have a surer Dependence on Sugar Plantations under the Power and Protection of the Crown of *Great Britain*, than they can expect to have from foreign Plantations, no-ways dependent on that Crown, and whose Ports may be shut up whenever they please, to the immediate Ruin of that darling Trade, on which they now so much depend.

THE *British* Fisheries would then be on a surer Foundation, as those *British* Plantations would take off all their refuse Fish, when perhaps Foreigners would not. And it is well known, that the Vend of refuse Fish is the main Support of those Fisheries, because it enables the *British* Subject to sell his merchantable Fish cheaper at the *European* Markets, as the Sugar-baker can afford to sell his Refin'd Sugar at 9 d. per Pound, because he makes an Advantage of his Offals.

SUPPOSE then, that this Prohibition should take Effect, and that Rum should thereby keep up in its Price more than it would otherwise do by 4 d. per Gallon in the *British* Sugar Islands, where 100,000 Hogsheads of 90 Gallons per Hogshead may, with proper Encouragements, be made per Annum; that will amount to 150,000 l. in favour of all the *British* Sugar Plantations; and that Difference of 4 d. per Gallon would not cost the Fishermen much above a Penny a Bottle more, and one Bottle of Rum a Day is enough for two or three Fishermen. This 150,000 l. per Annum extraordinary Profits will enable the Sugar Planters to increase their Plantations yearly, and to buy more Negroes, and consequently consume more refuse Fish, to the Benefit of those Fishermen, who may, for some short Space of Time, thus pay a Penny or Two-pence more for a Bottle of Rum.

THE laying Duties on those foreign Species upon Importation into our Plantations, may do better than nothing, if a Prohibition cannot be obtained, more especially as the *British* Planters pay large Duties in the Sugar Islands, upon exporting their Produce from one Plantation to another; but I fear it will meet with insuperable Difficulties in the Collection by Custom-house Officers on those extensive Shores; and that the Profits that may thereby arise to the Crown, will never answer the Charge of collecting the Duties.

I SHALL now take Notice of some more general Objections and Reflections, which I shall answer; and then make some Observations and Remarks upon the whole.

IT is advanced by some, That if these Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Liberties hereby proposed, should be granted, the *British* Sugar Planters will make less Sugar, by making more Melasses and Rum, and will monopolize those three Commodities, and put what Prices they please upon them, to the great Prejudice of the rest of his Majesty's Subjects, as it will, in Effect, be laying a Tax upon all those Commodities to support the Luxury and Extravagance of the Sugar Planters.

THAT the Sugar Planters can afford to sell their Sugar at 10 s. per Hundred as formerly, and their Rum and Melasses cheaper than they do now, were it not for their Coaches and Six, numerous Attendants, plentiful Tables, and other Extravagancies.

THAT the surest Way to regain the Re-exportation of Sugar from *Great Britain* to foreign Markets, is to bring the Planters down to 10 s. per Hundred in the Plantations for their Sugar, that they may thereby undersell Foreigners at those foreign Markets, notwithstanding a double Voyage.

THAT the *British* Subjects are supplied with Negroes and other Plantation Necessaries, 40 per Cent cheaper than the French.

French or Dutch, and have more natural Advantages to support the Sugar Trade than those Foreigners.

THAT *Barbadoes* has made Money enough already, and is worn out; that the Inhabitants have already eaten their Cake, and cry to have it again.

THAT *Barbadoes*, before the Year 1715, used to trade with the *French*, and by taking off their Sugar and Melasses, prevented their seeking out for other Markets, and thereby almost wholly engrossed the Sugar Trade into their own Hands, and were become the common Channel of that Trade, until they very inconsiderately, in the Year 1715, laid a Duty upon the Importation of *French* Sugar and Melasses into *Barbadoes*, too great to be supported, and by that Means lost that Trade intirely; and that the *French*, upon this, found out the Way to foreign European Markets; and would insinuate, that this Step of the *Barbadians* is one of the chief Causes of our Loss of the Re-exportation of Sugar.

IN Answer to what is here advanced, I shall observe, that the *British* Sugar Planters being now chiefly confin'd to the home Consumption, and having intirely lost the supplying of foreign Markets, are so far from being able to set what Prices they please upon their Sugar, that they have more Reason to fear the Sugar Bakers and Grocers, who are now the chief, if not the sole Buyers of that Commodity, may set what Prices they please upon it, and put it out of the Power of the Sugar Planters to get a living Profit, until they abate in their Quantity equal to, or under what may be wanted for the home Consumption; which will for ever lose the Exportation of Sugar to foreign Markets. And besides, the more the *British* Planters abate in their Planting and Produce, the more coarte Sugars will the *French* fling into our Plantations, while they are getting a better Price for the better Sort at the foreign European Markets: And this will also be the Mischief, if all the Importers of Sugar into *Great Britain* could possibly agree to re-export to foreign Markets, at all Hazards, an equal Proportion of what they import, in order to lessen the Quantity

Quantity at the home Market, with a View to keep up the Price of the Remainder.

OUR Sugar Planters now possess the Islands of *Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christophers, Nevis, and Montserrat*, no less than six different Sugar Islands, and some of them at considerable Distances from one another; and there is little or no Intercourse of Trade between them. In every one of these Islands all *British* Ships may freely enter and trade; every single Man on board of every Ship may trade and buy Sugar of every Planter; every Merchant of *London, Bristol, or Liverpool*, and all other *British* Subjects may send their Goods there when they please, chuse their own Market, and have Sugar or other Produce in Return; and they have no Companies or Corporations amongst them. All which makes it apparent, that the Fear of a Monopoly is groundless, and that there is no Possibility of any such Thing. And if Sugar should chance to advance in the Plantations in general, 2 or 3 s. per Hundred for some short Time, the like may be said as to that Article and the Consumers of Sugar, as has been already said in the Case of Rum and the *New-England* Fishermen. (Page 12.)

AND the more the Factors get of their Employers Sugar, the more their Commissions will amount to; and the more that Commodity is in Demand, the les Trouble they will have in their Factorage, and they would sooner receive their Advance-Money for Duty, Freight, Bills of Exchange, or otherwise.

As to the unfair Insinuations of those, who have falsely advanced, That if the Sugar Planters would retrench in their Luxury and Extravagance, they might afford to sell their Sugar at 10 s. per Hundred as formerly; I should think some of those frugal industrious Gentlemen should try to amend their Fortunes in *Barbadoes*, a healthy Country, as they may there get 15 or 18 for what they alledge may be afforded for 10, and thereby save great Estates for their Posterity, while their Neighbours, the Breed of *Barbadians*, are squandering away their yearly Produce in Coaches and Six, embroidered Petticoats, numerous Attendants, and twelve Dishes at a Meal.

BUT the Truth is, that 10 s. per Hundred in former Years, was equal to about 30 s. per Hundred now in Barbadoes. Then 10 s. Barbadoes Money, according to its Denomination, was as good as so much Sterling, and sometimes 8 or 10 per Cent. better, but is now 30 per Cent. worse, occasioned from the Changes in Trade, together with the late Queen's Proclamation in 1705, which put their Money upon a more certain Value, and so the Price of their Produce was generally regulated according to its Value at the European Markets, where it was mostly consumed; and as Muscovado Sugar costs the Planter from 12 to 15 s. per Hundred in Barbadoes (which is from 22 to about 25 s. in London) and sometimes more, it is impossible for them, or the most industrious People upon Earth, in such a Case, to support themselves or their Country at 10 s. of the present current Money of Barbadoes for one Hundred Weight of Muscovado Sugar.

THE Labour of Holeing an Acre of Land to plant Canes was formerly at 12 s. 6 d. and is now at 50 s. The Price of Negroes is now near double what they were then sold for. The Planters had then Woods on their own Lands, and had constant Rains to produce Provisions for their Servants and Slaves; but now they buy most of their Lumber, Corn, and other Provisions from the Northern Plantations. They seldom or never fail'd of large Crops, and now have frequently short Crops, by Means of dry Weather, Blast, Want of Money to keep up a necessary Stock of Negroes, and other Misfortunes that attend them. They have now nothing to value themselves upon but the Healthiness of the Country, the Hardiness of their Negroes, as being mostly born upon the Spot; their commodious Situation for Trade or War; their large commodious Buildings for making and improving their Sugar; their indefatigable Industry; and the Hopes they still have of some Relief from our most gracious Sovereign and the British Legislature.

IT is impossible for the British Subjects ever to regain the Re-exportation of Sugar from Great Britain to foreign Markets, even if they could afford to sell their Sugar at 10 s. per Hundred, while Foreigners, by Means of the single direct Voyage, do supply

supply those Markets, at least, 7 s. per Hundred cheaper than the *British Subjects* can, under their present Circumstances, admitting the first Cost to be equal in the Plantations. In this very Instance the *French* Planters gain 35 per Cent. over the *British* Planter, in the Price of his Sugar only; for admitting the *French* Freight to *Europe* to be at 7 s. per Hundred, while the *Englishman* carries it at 3 s. 6 d. per Hundred to *Great Britain*, there then remains 3 s. 6 d. per Hundred to the Benefit of the *French* Planter, which is 35 per Cent. upon 10 s. per Hundred.

I TAKE it, that the *French* and *Dutch* are now supply'd with Negroes and other Plantation Necessaries as cheap as the *English* are, as they, by their Agents, can buy what they please of those Species in the *British* Plantations, and carry them off without any Duty or Interruption; and they are supply'd from *Ireland* and our Northern Colonies as cheap, or rather cheaper, as less Duties are paid upon what they take in Exchange; but their greatest Supplies they receive from their own *European* Ports in their own Shipping. What Superiority have we then from our natural Advantages, while our Rival Neighbours have, at least, an equal Share in the Benefits of them?

I MUST own the Produce of the little Island of *Barbados*, since its first Settlement, has been prodigious, and, like a rich Mine, greatly advantagious to her Mother Kingdom; but I can't be of Opinion it must make no more, because it has made so much; or, according to the Expression of our Adversaries, that the Cake is all eaten: I rather believe it will make much more, if proper Care be speedily taken of the Sugar Trade, but not otherwise. How would those Gentlemen like that *New-England* Doctrine, who have purchased Estates with their Money since the Peace of *Utrecht* at great Rates, and settled their Families there, when Sugars sold at 40 and 50 per Cent. more than they have of late Years done, and upwards of Cent. per Cent. more than some sorts do now? The four Leeward Islands would stand but a poor Chance in case of a War, if *Barbadoes*, that is so well situated, was to be planted no more. *Jamaica* would be surrounded with powerful Enemies, and the Sugar Trade in Danger of being lost, to the great Benefit of foreign Powers; and it is to

be feared our greatest Rival in Trade would have the greatest Share in the Sugar Trade, and go near to ingross the whole.

As to the *Barbadians* laying a Duty upon *French Sugars*, and Melasses in the Year 1715, I shall observe, that the *New-Englandmen* found the Way to trade directly to the *French Sugar Islands* near as soon as the *Barbadians* did; that I never heard of an Ounce of Sugar or Melasses being brought to *Barbadoes* from any Part of *Hispaniola*, the most considerable of the *French Settlements*, and not any considerable Quantity from the *French Islands* situated near *Barbadoes*; what was brought from them was usually brought in clandestinely, either in respect to the *French* or *English*, and contrary to the Treaty of 1686. How could this Step of the *Barbadians* be look'd upon as prejudicial to the Sugar Trade, when there were no Duties paid at the Leeward Islands, nor any Hindrance to that Trade, any more than there was before the *Barbadians* laid that Duty; and they are situated as conveniently for such a Trade as *Barbadoes*: And I have been well informed, there have been lately imported thither great Quantities of coarse *French Sugars*, which now lie in the *London Warehouses* in *English Casks*, and by the Custom-house Books are look'd upon as *British Produce*, having paid no more than *English Duties*, which consequently gives a Notion, that the *British Sugar Trade* is in a better Way than it really is. This has help'd with other Causes, to glut the *London Market*, so as to bring the Prices of Sugar to so low and ruinous an Ebb †, which threatens the Loss of that valuable Branch of Trade, if not the total Loss of so valuable a Share of the *British Dominions*, as the Sugar Plantations have already been, and may be made.

If that should be the Case, which God forbid, Sugar and other Commodities now raised and brought home with the Labour and Industry of *British Subjects*, and with *British Manufactures*, must be bought of Foreigners with Cash, greatly to the

[†] From 13 to 20 s. per Hundred in *London*, the Duty, Freight, and Port Charges to be deducted, brings it from 4 s. to 11 s. in *Barbadoes*.

Prejudice of the national Stock. Many thousands of Artificers and Manufacturers must go into foreign Employ, or beg or starve; our Trade in general, and consequently our naval Force, must languish, whilst our greatest Rivals in Trade will be growing great and powerful upon our Ruins.

BUT upon the whole, I may still venture to say, that with proper and speedy Encouragements, our Sugar Plantations may, in a short Space of Time, be brought to maintain 6000 Seamen, and pay them their Wages 9 or 10 Months in the Year. Those Seamen, according to the Course of the Sugar Trade, would be mostly at home in *Great Britain* the Remainder of the Year, spending the Fruits of their Labour, or making short Voyages to the neighbouring Ports, and would be ready for the Navy in case of a Call for Seamen.

THESE Sugar Plantations may employ 100,000 Tons of Shipping, pay above half a Million a Year for Freight, and upwards of 250,000 *l. per Annum* Duty to the Crown, which, at 3 *per Cent.* Interest, is worth upwards of eight Millions. They would bring home to the national Stock at least two Millions *per Ann.* and take off from *Great Britain* directly, and by Way of *Africa*, *Portugal* and *Madeira*, upwards of one Million of woollen Manufactures and other Goods, besides supporting the *British* Fisheries in the western Ocean, which employ many Thousands of *British* Seamen and other Subjects, together with a large Number of Shipping, by taking off great Quantities of such refuse Fish, as will not serve the *European* Markets: They will also take off a considerable Number of Horses, and great Quantities of Lumber, Provisions and other Goods from the Northern Plantations, besides what they will vend from *Ireland*.

THE following Tables will shew, in some measure, from whence these many and great Advantages to a maritime Power may arise.

SUPPOSE the Sugar Islands should have these proposed Advantages, and should thereby increase so much as to produce 150,000 Hogsheads, or so many thousand Weight of Sugar *per Annum*

Annum to sell in Europe, one sort with another, at 28 s. per Hundred, clear of Port Charges, and at the like Price in the Northern Colonies; that 80,000 should be brought to Great Britain, and consumed there, 10,000 to be exported to Ireland, 10,000 to all the Northern Colonies, and the Remainder, being 50,000, to be carried to foreign Markets.

Yearly Produce.

Suppose

	Gross Amount Sterling.	Duty Sterling	Freight Sterling.	Clear to the Planter.	Tons of Shipping	Sea- men.
80000 Hhds. consumed in Gr. Britain	1120000	140000	140000	840000	40000	2400
10000 Hhds. consumed in Ireland	140000	4000	24000	112000	6000	350
10000 Hhds. in the North. Colon.	140000	10000	16000	114000	4000	250
50000 Hhds. Foreign Exportation, <i>besides the Benefit on Returns</i>	700000	50000	80000	570000	25000	1800
150000 Hhds. of Sugar	2100000	204000	260000	1636000	75000	4800
100000 Hhds. Rum and Melasses	400000	30000	80000	290000	20000	1000
Ginger, Cotton, Indigo, Cocoa, <i>Coffee, Piemento, Aloes, &c.</i>	100000	16000	10000	74000	5000	200
	L. 2600000	250000	350000	2000000	100000	6000

Yearly Expence.

	Cost in the Plan- tations, Sterl.	Freight.
Suppose—15,000 Negroes from Africa —	330,000	80,000
Wine from Madeira, from which arises a large Excise towards the Support of the Plantations —	100,000	10,000
Horses and Lumber from the Northern Colonies —	200,000	20,000
Refuse Salt-Fish from the Northern Colonies, and chiefly from New-England —	100,000	25,000
Flour, Corn, Bread, &c. from the Northern Colonies —	60,000	15,000
Beef, Pork, Herrings, Butter, &c. from Ireland and the Northern Colonies —	150,000	25,000
British Produce and Manufactures now about — 270,000 and may be more 130,000	400,000	
Certificate Goods now about — 160,000 and may be more 100,000	260,000	
All from Great Britain — — —	660,000	25,000

The Goods from *Great Britain* are generally Woollen, Linen, Silk, Iron, Leather, Copper and Brass Manufactures, and particularly Duroys, Camlets, Crape, Cottons, Pennistones, Kerseys, Broad Cloth, Stockings, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Caps, Straining Cloth, Calicoes, Fustians, Tickens, Lace, Thread, Lawns, Hollands, Oznabrigs, Garlets, Slesias, Chex, Hollands. Duck, Hammels, Crocus Cambrick, Saddles, Gloves, Harness, Shoes, Boots, Belts, Hoes, Bills, Locks, Nails, Barr-Iron, Axle-trees, Cart Streekes, Coppers, Stills, Ladles, Scummers, Cocks, Cranes, Pumps, Coolers, Steel, Knives, Sizars, Gudgeons, Capooses and Steps, Windmill Cases, Brasses, Buckles, Thimbles, besides Hoops, Sugar Pots and Drips, Lead, Pewter, Cordage, Coals, Bricks, Tyles, Refined Sugar, Soap, Tallow and Wax Candles, Pipes, Tobacco, Cards, Beer and Ale, Oats, Beans, Bacon, Peas, Cheese, Butter, Oatmeal, Spice, Wiggs, Snuff, Pickles, Oil of all Sorts, Books, Paint, Horses, Guns, Pistols, Gun-powder, Drums, Trumpets, Fiddles and Hautboys, Medicines, Haberdashery and Turnery Ware, China, Glass and Earthen Wares, Grind-stones, Paving-stones, Beds, Chairs, Cabinets, Escriptores, Clocks, Watches, Wrought Plate, Carpets, and in short all sorts of Household Goods and Apparel.

I MENTION these Particulars, to shew the Number of Artificers and Manufacturers that must be concern'd in these several Trades, and receive their chief Support from the Sugar Islands, the Fountain-head of the *British* Sugar Commerce.

BY these Tables you will perceive, that the yearly Produce to the Planters may amount to 2,000,000*l.* and that the yearly Expence may amount to 1,600,000*l.* So that all the Planters of the Six Sugar Islands (according to this Reckoning, will clear but 400,000*l.* upon all their Buildings, Negroes, and other Stock, which cannot amount to less than 10 Millions, exclusive of the Land: So that 28*s.* per Hundred for Sugar, as before mentioned, will yield the Planter but 4 per Cent. upon his whole Stock, without regarding his Land.

SUPPOSE then that these Sugar Plantations do now, or may, upon such Encouragements, contain 100,000 white People, Men, Women and Children ; and allowing ten in a Family, one with another ; then every such Family will make, *per Annum*, 260*l.* *Sterling*, pay to the Crown 25*l.* and for Freight 55*l.* they would take off, by way of *Africa*, *Madeira*, and the Northern Colonies, 94*l.* and from *Great Britain* directly 66*l.* These two Sums amount to 160*l.* which being deducted from the 260*l.* gross making, there remains 100*l.* cleared by a Family of 10, which is 10*l.* *per Head per Ann.* clear, to the Benefit of the *British* Plantations, Navigation, and Revenue, and to the further Advancement of the National Stock ; and every such Family, according to these Calculates, employs 10 Tons of Shipping, and maintains 6 Seamen *per Ann.* besides the many Artificers and Manufacturers they may employ in *Great Britain*, and other *British* Dominions, by a due Encouragement to be given to our Sugar Islands, that otherwise may want.

AND if some of those People who now go to the *British* Northern Colonies would or could go to our Sugar Islands, with such Encouragements as the *French* now have in their Sugar Islands, they may find Land enough to cultivate, and be equally beneficial to their Mother Kingdom.

AND the afore mentioned Ten Millions is, or may be employed much more to the Advantage of the *British* Nation, than any such Sum can be in any other Part of the *British* Dominions.

YOU will be pleased to observe, that Sugars are hereby supposed to sell round, one Sort with another, at 28*s.* *per Hundred* : But, alas ! the far greater Part is now sold in *England* from 15 to 20*s.* *per Hundred*, which is about 6*s.* to 11*s.* in *Barbadoes*, after deducting the Duties, Freight, and ether Charges. This is much less than it costs the Planter, without having any Regard to his Land, Buildings, Negroes, or other Stock, as will appear from the foregoing Tables, and the following Calculates.

I WILL now form a Calculate of the suppos'd yearly Produce and Expence of a *Barbadoes* Planter, that may be allow'd, from the

the real Value of his Stock, to keep a Coach and a Pair of Coach-Horses, and in case of deep Roads or a long Journey in so hot a Climate, to add to them four Cart-Horses, out of 30 or 40 that he may be obliged to keep for their Dung, and the regular Management of his Estate : I will suppose then, that such a Planter, of which there are now but very few, should be Owner of three Plantations in *Barbadoes*, differently situated, and containing as follows, (viz.)

1000 Acres of good Land, with five Wind-	mills, and three or four Sugar Works.	} 15,000
500 Negroes		
200 Head of Cattle, for Work and Dung,	at 30 l. per Head at 10 l. per Head	} 2,000
40 Horses for Work & Dung, at 20 l.		
20 Asses for <i>Dto.</i>	at 40 s.	40
100 Sheep for Dung & to eat, at 20 s.		100
100 Hogs for <i>Dto.</i>	at 12 s.	60
		—
		18,000

The Buildings, together with 40 Coppers, 10 Stills, and Worm Tubs, Coppers, Coolers, Leaden Cisterns, Windmill Cases, Brasses, Pots, Drips, Tiles, Waggons, Carts, and many other Plantation Utensils, may cost	} 12,000
	—
	30,000

FROM such an Estate there may be planted 200 Acres of Land *per Annum*, which, from the Uncertainty of the Years, may make as follows, (viz.)

The 1st Year,	50 Pots <i>per Acre</i> , is	—	10,000	Pots.
2d Year,	20	—	4,000	
3d Year,	40	—	8,000	
4th Year,	30	—	6,000	
5th Year,	35	—	7,000	
		—		
	175 in five Years	—	35,000	

SUCH a Produce will turn out at 35 Pots per Acre, one Year with another, for five Years, and every Pot may knock out round 60 lb. of *Muscovado* Sugar; which, at 15 s. per Hundred in *Barbados* (a Price about equal to 25 s. per Hundred in *London*) is 9 s. per Pot: This Pot, with the best of Management, will make about three Gallons of Melasles and Rum together, (a high Reckoning) which at 12 d. per Gallon makes 3 s. per Pot, so that 200 Acres, at 35 Pots per Acre, will yield,

In Sugar upon 7000 Pots,	at 9 s.	—	3,150
In Rum and Melasses,	at 3 s.	—	1,050
Gross Produce			4,200

THUS the Gross Amount of such an Estate may be 4,200 l. *Barbadoes Money*.

AND now I will shew the Charges that may attend such an Estate, take one Year with another, (*viz.*)

Salaries for Managers, Overseers, Drivers, Work-keepers, Book-keepers, Town-Agents, Doctors and Farriers	—	500
60 Barrels of Beef and Pork	—	100
60 Hogsheads of Refuse Salt-Fish or Herrings	—	300
Flour, Bread, and Bacon	—	50
Cloaths for 500 Negroes, at 6 s. per Head, per Annum, being coarse Linnen and Wool- len from Great Britain	—	150
Carried over	—	1,100

Brought over		1,100
2,000 Bushels of Oats, Beans, and Corn, over and above what is gather'd, at 3 s.	300	
Lumber for Repairs, Cask, Carts, &c.	200	
Workmanship, such as Carpenters, Smiths, Masons, Plumbers, Brasiers, Wheel-wrights, &c.	150	
Militia, Land and Houses for Tenants to serve in it, (who by Law must be found)	150	
and Coats, Saddles, Carbines, Muskets, Pistols, and Gun-powder for the Militia		
Repairs of Coppers, Stills, Worms, Worm- Tubs, Ladles, Scummers and Cisterns	120	
Iron Ware, Hoes, Bills, Nails, Locks, Pots, Drips, Cordage, Tallow, Train-Oil, and		
Parish Levies, &c.	180	
		— 1,100

To supply and keep up the Quick Stock of
such an Estate will take as follows, (viz.)

500 Negroes, suppos'd. to be fix'd and well
seasoned, at 5 per Cent. per Annum, is
125 new Negroes at 28*l.* per Head — 700

But such Estates as have been lately stock'd
with new Negroes, will require 8 or 10 per Cent.
to keep up their Stock, and sometimes more.

200 Head of Cattle at 6 per Ct. over and above what is rais'd, is 12 Head at 10 <i>l.</i> per Head	120
40 Horses at 1 in 5 per Ann. is 8 Head at 20 <i>l.</i>	160
20 Asses at 1 in 2 per Annum, is 8 Head at 40 s.	20
Sheep and Hogs Increase, for the Use of the Family	1,000

Yearly Expence	3,200
Clear to the Planter	1,000

HEREBY it appears, that the Proceeds of the Melasses and Rum amount to 1050*l.* which does not amount to the yearly Expence by 2150*l.* This taken out of the 3150*l.* the Amount of the Sugar, leaves but 1000*l.* clear for the yearly Proceeds of three such Plantations, which is but 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. upon such an Estate, (exclusive of the Land) in a hot Climate where Interest goes at 8 per Cent. per Annum.

BUT admitting this Planter clays all his Sugar, and that it may be worth 25*s.* per Hundred in *Barbadoes*, one Sort with another, which is equal to 38 and 29*s.* per Hundred in *London*, that a Pot will waste one Third in Weight, and gain one Gallon of Rum by claying, then a Pot of Sugar will be worth 14*s.* (viz.)

40*lb.* Weight of clayed Sugar at 25*s.* per Hundred 10
4 Gallons of Melasses and Rum, at 12*d.* 4

14

THIS is 2*s.* per Pot more than *Muscovado* at 15*s.* per Hundred, which, upon 7000 Pots, is 700*l.* of which you may reckon one Half to go towards the extraordinary Charges of claying, and the other Half to be clear Profit, which will give the Planter but 4 and a Half per Cent. upon his Stock, without reckoning anything for his Land.

AND you hereby see that the annual Expence of a Sugar Plantation in *Barbadoes* cannot, one Year with another, be supported with the Melasses and Rum only, nor even with the Sugar added some Years. Take one Plantation with another, and one Year with another, the Melasses and Rum at 12*d.* per Gallon, will scarcely answer the necessary Charges for Salary, Victuals and Cloaths: But if Rum should sell at 15*d.* to 18*d.* per Gallon, (which is sometimes the Case) and a large Crop, they may answer all other Expences except Negroes, Cattle and Horses. Thus you see the Uncertainty of a *Barbadoes* Estate, which may one Year clear a Man Thousands, and another Year run him in Debt.

EVERY Wind-mill Plantation may be calculated at a Fourth or Fifth of this gross Amount and Charge, admitting such Plantations to be fully stock'd : But some Plantations are better situated than others, have better Soil, and more Land, be better or worse built, better or worse handed as to Number and seasoned Negroes, with other Varieties, which make a considerable Difference in the neat yearly Profits ; and there are some indeed that are very much underhanded, the Buildings out of Repair, and their Owners owe Money at a great Interest, and finding they can never recover at the present Prices of their Produce, and despairing of Relief in the Sugar Trade from home, are running away with their Negroes and other Effects, to seek Shelter elsewhere, and leave their Buildings to fall to the Ground. How this will end, we must leave to Time to discover.

THE French, with an extensive Vent of their Sugar, have not only enlarged their Sugar Commerce, but also their Plantations to Admiration, far beyond the Increase of the British Sugar Colonies ; and have, since that Liberty was given them, sold clay'd Sugar at Cadiz, on board their Ships, at 12 Pieces of Eight per Hundred, or Quintal for the first Sort, and at 8 Pieces of Eight for the second Sort ; which Prices, admitting the French Freight to be at 7 s. per Hundred, is equal to 42 s. 6 d. per Hundred together at Barbadoes, which alone will bring one Pot, containing 40 lb. of clay'd Sugar, to 17 s. so that the Frenchman, at these Prices, will be a Gainer over the Englishman by 3 s. per Pot, if he flings away all his Melasses, as he us'd to do, which, upon 7000 Pots, will amount to 1050 l. the whole yearly Amount of our Barbadoes Planters Melasses and Rum at 12 d. per Gallon.

AND further, as the Frenchman has now also a Vent for his Rum and Melasses to the British Colonies and Ireland, he may well afford to sell his surplus Sugars cheaper than the British Subject at the Northern European Ports, more especially as he can now afford to sell that Commodity at those Ports 25 per Cent. cheaper than the Englishman, by Means of the single Voyage only, as has been before observ'd.

THESE Advantages, with many others they have over us, must infallibly beat the *British* Subject out of the Sugar Trade in a very short Space of Time, without some speedy Remedy from a *British* Parliament, even if our Sugar Planters, with their Wives and Daughters (instead of living in the luxurious Manner they are charged with) should go as naked as Indians, work as hard as their Slaves, and eat nothing but *New-England* refuse salt Fish, with their Yams and Potatoes.

If our Sugar Colonies were no-ways dependent on *Great Britain*, but belonged to foreign Powers, it would certainly be the true Interest of a *British* Parliament to fall on Measures to keep Sugar, Rum and Melasses as low in the *British* Dominions as possible; and the raising those Species might then be called a Tax, because the sole Benefit would then accrue to such foreign Powers. But as the Case is otherwise, I should think too much cannot be done to encourage that Part of the *British* Dominions, who are the main Support of the whole, and are so useful and beneficial to, and wholly dependent on *Great Britain*.

SUPPOSE then the Sugar Planters should have these proposed Encouragements, and by Means thereof grow rich, they would thereby be enabled to enlarge and support the Plantations, to the great Benefit of our Trade and Navigation, and would, as usual, spend their surplus Money in *Great Britain*, in the Education of their Children, or otherwise: But if they are kept as low and as poor as their Adversaries have struggled to have them, they must end their Days in the *Torrid Zone*, and perhaps among Foreigners, or go, with their Children, to the Northern Continent, where they may live cheaper, and improve their small Fortunes better than in *Great Britain*.

THE Encouragement of a Vent of the Produce of the *British* Sugar Plantations, by curbing that of the foreign Colonies, as far forth as is in the Power of a *British* Parliament, and giving the *British* Merchants Leave to find the best Markets they can, and to go directly thither, must be attended with the utmost good Consequences; for the greater Price the Planter gets for one sort

of Species proceeding from the Sugar-cane, the cheaper he may afford another; and the more Markets the Merchant has to go to with his Commodities, the better Chance he will have of making a good Voyage; and the more Customers the Shop-keeper has for his Goods, the more he will enlarge his Trade, and increase his Stock.

THEN the British Nation will have her Share of the Profits of *America*; and her Sugar Colonies may be able to supply foreign Markets as cheap as the Subjects of any foreign Power, while their Plantations may be increasing, so as to supply all the British Dominions with their Products, in a full Plenty, and at reasonable Rates.

THE Riches of *America* are as as a fresh Spring to many of the European Powers.: Some have their greatest Share from their extensive and rich Dominions; others have theirs from a beneficial Trade with those Dominions; and some are happy in both these Advantages.

THE Spaniards have, by far, the most extensive and richest Dominions in *America*; but the Hands they spare go chiefly to their Gold and Silver Mines, and raise Cochineal, Cocoa, and other rich Products, that exceed Sugar, considering the Labour of making it.

THE Portuguese have also extensive and rich Countries in the southern Part of *America*, and had once almost the whole Sugar Trade in their own Hands; but the English first, and now the French, having greatly improved in that Trade, the Portuguese have declined in Proportion, and chuse rather to employ most of their Hands in their rich Mines.

THE Dutch have also large Possessions on the Continent of *South America*, and daily improve in their Sugar Works, and have also several small Isles, from whence they trade for Silver, Gold, and other Spanish Products, which they take in Exchange for Negroes and other Merchandise they carry thither, and for Flour, Fish, and other Goods they receive from our Plantations.

They

They have also large Possessions in the *East Indies*, that take off most of their spare Hands, and are a Baulk to their Progress in the *West Indies*.

THE British Nation have likewise considerable Possessions in *America*, and such as are vastly beneficial to a maritime *European* Power; and from their Situation, Climate and Produce, are very serviceable and strengthening to each other, and would be more so, were they better united and more dependent on one another. They should be brought upon a sort of a Balance, or Level, so as to be rendered capable of supporting each other, without the Assistance of Foreigners. For want of this most of our spare Hands go to the Northern Colonies, who carry on a very considerable Trade with the foreign Sugar Plantations, very much to the Prejudice of our Sugar Islands, as has been herein above set forth. The most valuable Commodities our Plantations now produce, are Sugar, Tobacco, Fish, Rice, and naval Stores, which being bulky Commodities, employ great Numbers of Seamen and Shipping, and bring vast Treasures home to the national Stock. We had formerly a very profitable Trade from our Sugar Islands, and particularly from *Jamaica*, with the *Spaniards*, that employed a great Number of Seamen and Shipping, which added to our Strength in those Parts, and brought home great Quantities of Gold, Silver, and other *Spanish* Produce, in Return for our *British* Manufactures.

THE French, who are now become our greatest Rivals in the *American* Trade, gather Strength daily. They have large Possessions there, and carry on a very considerable Trade. Their spare Hands go mostly to their Sugar Islands, with great Encouragements, whereby they are wonderfully increased; and, no doubt, the Produce of those Islands will always command the Produce of the Continent one Way or another, as the People of the Continent cannot subsist without a Trade with some Sugar Plantations. They gain a vast Superiority over us, by means of the Encouragements they receive from their Mother Kingdom more than what we receive from ours, together with their Trade with the *British* Colonies, *Ireland*, and the *Spanish* Ports, as well in Europe

Europe as America: All which must greatly inlarge their Commerce and Navigation.

THIS brings to my Remembrance * a Passage in the Works of the celebrated Mr. Addison, who says, *That the same Causes which strengthen the British Commerce, will naturally enlarge the French; and that the naval Force of either Nation will thrive or languish in the same Degree as their Commerce gathers or loses Strength: And if so powerful and populous a Nation as that of France become superior to us by Sea, our Whole is lost, and we are no more a People.*

TRINITY, I am, SIR, 20th J

Yours, &c.

~~Answered and ready to be sent~~

* Vol. III. P. 246:



POST.

The value of the sugar sent from Barbadoes to England by the Company
is £1,000,000 per annum.



P O S T S C R I P T.

.312 .1182

The Fall of Sugars within these last 20 Years.

From 30 to 18 Muscovado in London, }
which is in Barbadoes — — } 21 to 9, is 57 per Cent.

45 to 29 worst Clayds — — 38 to 20, is 47 per Cent.

60 to 38 best Clayds — — 54 to 30, is 45 per Cent.

An

.7209

An ESTIMATE of the Value of Sugar in *Barbadoes*, when sold in *London* at the under written Prices, and admitting the under-mentioned Charges, Exchange, and Waste.

	Exch ange at					
	112 lb. Sug. in Land. to sell for	32 per Cent.	30 per Cent.	25 per Cent.	Allowed out of every 100 lb. waste.	Neat Weight of one Hhd. in Barbadoes
14	4 9	4 10 1	4 11 1	4 10	10	
18	8 6 1	8 8 1	8 10 1	8 10	10	
19	9 5 1	9 8	9 10	9 10	10	
20	10 5 1	10 7 1	10 10	10 10	10	
21	11 5 1	11 7 1	11 10	11 10	10	
22	12 5 1	12 7 1	12 9 1	12 10	10	
23	13 4 1	13 7	13 10	13 10	10	
24	14 3 1	14 7	14 10 1	14 10	10	
25	15 3 1	15 6 1	15 10	15 10	10	
26	16 3 1	16 6 1	16 1	16 1	10	
27	17 7 1	17 11	18 2 1	18 8	8	
28	18 7 1	18 11	19 2 1	19 8	8	
29	19 7 1	19 11	20 3	20 8	8	
30	20 7 1	20 11	21 3	21 8	8	
31	22 2 1	22 5	22 9 1	22 6	6	
32	23 2 1	23 5	23 10	23 6	6	
33	24 2 1	24 5	24 10	24 6	6	
34	25 1 1	25 6	25 11	25 6	6	
35	26 7 1	27 1	27 6	27 4	4	
36	27 8 1	28 1 1	28 6 1	28 4	4	
37	28 8 1	29 2	29 7 1	29 4	4	
38	29 9 1	30 3	30 9	30 4	4	
39	30 9 1	31 3 1	31 9 1	31 4	4	
40	31 10 1	32 4	32 10	32 4	4	
41	33 2 1	33 8 1	34 3	34 3	3	
42	34 2 1	34 9	35 3 1	35 3	3	
43	35 3 1	35 9 1	36 4	36 3	3	
44	36 3 1	36 10	37 5	37 3	3	
45	37 4 1	37 11	38 6	38 3	3	
46	38 4 1	39	39 7 1	39 3	3	
47	39 10 1	40 6	41 1 1	41 2	2	
48	40 11 1	41 7	42 3	42 2	2	
49	41 11 1	42 7 1	43 3 1	43 2	2	
50	43 1 1	43 8 1	44 4	44 2	2	
51	44 1 1	44 9 1	45 5 1	45 2	2	
52	45 1 1	45 10	46 7	46 2	2	
53	46 2 1	46 11	47 8	47 2	2	
54	47 2 1	48	48 9	48 2	2	
55	48 3 1	49 1 1	50 9	50 2	2	
56	48 9 1	49 6 1	50 4	50 2	2	
57	50 10 1	51 8 1	52 6	52 2	2	
58	52 11 1	53 10	54 8 1	54 2	2	
				1257		

A Hhd. to weigh in *London* 11 Hund. nett.
Cask in *Barbadoes* at 50 s. per Ton.
Duty at 4 1/2 per Cent.
Freight at 3 s. 6 d. per Hundred.
Custom at 3 s. 6 d. per Cent. abating 5 per
Cent. on the whole.

Lighterage at	-	-	d.
Wharfage	-	-	3
Cooperage	-	-	6
Porterage	Landing	-	4
	Loading	-	2
	Houseing	-	3
	Weighing	-	4
Cartage	-	-	6
Primage	-	-	6
Peerage	-	-	1 1/2
Warehouse Room	3 d.		
per Week per Hhd.	4		12
Weeks	-		
Bill Money, Waiters, and Post	-	-	9 1/2

s. d.
5 3 per Hhd.

Brokerage 1/2 per Cent. on the Amount.
Commission 2 1/2 per Cent. on the Amount.
Insurance (with Risque, and Abatement on
the nett Proceeds) 3 per Cent.

THIS Calculate is made for such, who
ship, without Commission or Storeage,
which must be regarded when Sugars
are shipp'd subject to those Charges.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY OF
SUGAR BROWN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED
FROM CHRISTMAS 1700, TO CHRISTMAS 1730.

	Imported.	Exported.	Difference.
	Ct. qr. lb.	Ct. qr. lb.	Ct. qr. lb.
From 1700 to 1710	3940 483 3 07	944 041 1 24	82996 442 1 11
1710 to 1720	5673 638 3 24	1486 346 2 19	4187 292 1 05
1720 to 1730	7616 799 1 13	1266 193 0 06	6350 606 1 07
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17230 922 0 16	3696 581 0 21	13534 340 3 23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

N. B. GREAT Quantities of coarse French Sugars are imported into our Plantations, and are sent from thence in English Cask, and pay only English Duties, and help to make up this Quantity. You'll observe the Exports have diminished to the Year 1730, and much more since, and the Consumption greatly increased, but not equal to what is sent home, by Means of the Addition of French Sugars, which glut the Markets of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, &c. to the Prejudice of the Merchant-Importer, as well as the Planter.

CUSTOMS paid for Sugar from Christmas 1720 to Christmas 1730, 1,274,134 l. 7 s. 3 d. which is 127,413 l. 8 s. 9 d.
per Ann.

REFIN'D Sugar exported from 1710 to 1720, 59910 Ct. 1 qr. 11 lb. which is near 600,000 Weight per Annum, which at 4 s. per Ct. Bounty, is 1500 l. That Quantity at 10 d. per lb. amounts to 25000 l.

An ACCOUNT of the Value of the Exports
 from Great Britain to the Sugar Colonies and Africa, and to New-England,
 New-York and Pensilvania, from Christmas 1714, to Christmas 1726, is 12 Years.

	Value exported by Certificate.	Value by Produce and Manufacture.	Total Value.
To the Sugar Col.	2000711 05 00	3263396 15 06	5264108 00 06
To Africa - -	914869 10 11	737702 00 00	1652571 10 11
	2915580 15 11	4001098 15 06	6916679 11 05
To New-England	604978 15 08	1196691 07 09	1801670 03 05
To New-York -	251767 06 02	435673 16 00	687441 02 02
To Pensilvania -	84481 07 10	224478 00 07	308959 08 05
	941227 09 08	1856843 04 04	2798070 14 00
Total l.	3856808 05 07	5857941 19 10	9714750 05 05

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, and their Tonnage,
 enter'd from the Plantations in America, in the several Ports of
 Great Britain, from Christmas 1720, to Christmas 1730.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
From all the Northern Colonies - - -	3283	310769
From the Sugar Colonies - - -	3324	334935
	6607	645704

F I N I S.

Mr. John Smith, Esq., to Christopher, 1236, is to
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An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Tons of
Cargo carried from China in 1720, to Germany 1720.

From the Saguenay Colonies - From the Northern Colonies

ELVING